



Gigi Rosenberg

Université de Montréal was deserted yesterday as students and professors respected picket lines set up by maintenance and services workers. They walked out in protest of lengthy negotiations with university administration and government.

CIS supports Ayatollah

by Harold Koblin

The Canadian division of the Confederation of Iranian Students (CIS) has announced its support for Iranian demands that the Shah be returned to Iran.

In an interview with the Daily, Ziba Alamian, a member of CIS's executive committee refused to take a stand on the American embassy hostages. "I hope nothing happens to them, but we support the demands," she said.

Asked again if she supported the hostage-taking, she replied "I don't say we don't, and we don't say we do. We support the demands. We think this is the more important thing."

"As far as we know, nothing is going to happen to these hostages. Khomeini said it, and as far as I know him he will stand by his position that nothing is going to happen to these hostages."

CIS has twenty members in Montreal, and is the largest group of Iranian students in the city. There are approximately 200 Iranian students in Montreal.

The group strongly supports the Ayatollah, and feels his rule is democratic and fair.

She said that if deported, the Shah would get a fair trial under Iran's system of Islamic courts.

"I know many things about Islam, but as far as I know they'll let him talk. But, I'm quite sure he doesn't have anything to say, because everything they are saying is true. He was a jailer, murderer, torturer, traitor. They have guns. I wish they could give them to me so I could kill him. Everybody hates him, there is no person in Iran who loves him anymore," she said.

Woman assaulted near McGill

by Rick Boychuk

Police are searching for a 50-year-old man who drives a maroon Ford Pinto, in connection with the "grievous assault" of an 18-year-old woman found Sunday behind Molson stadium.

The woman, found in a semi-conscious state by a jogger, is being treated in hospital for multiple bruises and shock. Her identity has not

been released, although police did say she is not a McGill student. She had not been sexually assaulted.

Detectives in charge of the case say the incident began in front of a newspaper kiosk on the corner of Papineau and Sherbrooke Streets. A man in a Pinto pulled up to the curb and forced the woman into his car at gunpoint. The investigators are uncertain what took place

during the two hours she was held captive in the car.

The woman's doctors have allowed police to question her only briefly. Detectives hope to put together a composite portrait of the man after another questioning session with the woman today.

The woman has lived in Montreal for less than three weeks, said police spokespersons.

U de Montréal shut down

by Denis Gascon

A walkout by 2,400 maintenance and service workers at the Université de Montréal caused the complete shut-down of the school yesterday.

Workers were protesting lengthy negotiations and the administration's contract offers. Picket lines were set up at all campus entrances preventing administrators, professors and students from entering the building. All classes were cancelled.

"Professors and students agreed to respect the picket lines," Gisèle Picard, president of the largest of the seven striking unions, told the Daily.

The workers are not members of the Common Front and do not come under law 62. The unions are variously affiliated with FTQ, CNTU, CEQ and CUPE, however.

L'Université de Montréal's student association invited departmental associations last week to decide whether or not they would support the workers' walkouts.

Students in political science, anthropology, history, demography and sociology voted last week to respect picket lines while polytechnique and psycho-education students decided to cross them. Most of the other departmental associations which took a stand on the issue adopted a "non-interference policy."

"But when they saw that professors had cancelled their

classes and respected the picket lines, polytechnique students had no choice," said Picard.

Workers gave their union leaders a mandate for five 24-hour walkouts last week.

"The walkouts cannot exceed 48 hours. Some unions even received mandates for unlimited walkouts. However, we don't have a mandate for a general strike," said Picard.

Employees' major complaints are job security, hygiene, health and security, salary insurance in case of illness and wages.

"People think there are no health and security problems in university. However deficient ventilation in laboratories makes the work very dangerous. In many places, noise exceeds the limit of 90 decibels," said Picard.

"Our salary demands are the same as the Common Front's. But we refused the last government offers—they do not even give full indexation."

L'Université de Montréal, McGill, Laval and l'Université du Québec campuses services employees are all presently negotiating new contracts with university administrations and government at a sectorial table.

"However, each campus takes an individual action and means of pressure when it wants to do it," said Picard.

The 2,400 technicians, office workers and "métier" workers have been without a contract since last June.

UBC blocks TA unionization

Vancouver (CUP) Union organizers at the University of BC believe they have signed up

enough teaching assistants to form a campus local but administration obstruction may rob them of victory.

Organizers have signed up nearly 600 TAs in a lengthy drive but because the administration has refused to release figures on the total number of TAs employed at UBC, the union does not know if they have reached the 45 per cent necessary for union certification.

"After we apply to the labour relations board in three weeks we'll find out if we've been shafted," said Dave Smith, a TA union organizer.

But the union is confident that they have signed up about

47 per cent of UBC's TAs, leaving a two per cent safety margin and they are still signing up TAs just in case.

If the labour board rules that the union, the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), does have the required 45 per cent, a campus vote for unionization could occur by late January. But the TA organizers, who have been blocked by the UBC administration, are still wary.

"It all depends on how good the university is at delaying things," said Smith. "And I'm absolutely positive they will try. The delay is all in their interest."

"As soon as they get a union on their hands, they have to make concessions."

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Loans and bursaries

Student movement: Towards free education

by Denis Gascon

November '78: Rimouski CEGEP votes for an unlimited general strike to protest worsening economic conditions of students and the inadequacies of the provincial loans and bursaries system. Within two weeks, the spirals—the local movement becomes a national one and 100,000 CEGEP and university students from more than 30 institutions go out on strike. Led by L'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ), the movement makes 12 specific demands concerning the loans and bursaries

system and accessibility to education. The demands range from indexation of loans and bursaries to free education.

Autumn '79: Changes in the loans and bursaries have been minimal since last year's strike. So ANEQ is organizing a new loans and bursaries campaign. Voted one of the two national priorities (the other being reorganization of the association) at the XIth Congress last October in Chicoutimi, the loans and bursaries fight will be waged on the same issues as last year: financial conditions and right to education.

A long history

The fight over free education is not new to Quebec's student movement. The movement has always centered its crusade for democratization of education on the economic aspect (free tuition, loans and bursaries, etc.), considering the latter as the core of education problems.

In 1945, the editors of the student newspaper at l'Université de Montréal demanded free tuition and access to education for the lower classes. In 1960 Jean Lesage's Liberal Party won the provincial election, with an electoral program which included free tuition at all levels. Unable to concretize the electoral promise, the Liberal government created the now famous loans and bursaries system "to alleviate economic inequalities and affirm the state's role in financing education."

Meanwhile in 1964 students formed the first national association of students, l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ). The struggle for a francophone public university and against a hike in interest on loans led to occupations and strikes in the late sixties.

In the seventies, heightening economic crises forced the government to drastically cut social affairs and education budgets. Inflation, unemployment and indebtedness made education more and more restricted.

In autumn of '74, CEGEP and university students walked out for five weeks, asking for a complete reform of the loans and bursaries system. The following spring students created a new national student association, ANEQ, 7 years after UGEQ's death in '68. Students gained from UGEQ on some issues but not on the basic ones.

In 1976, the electoral program of the PQ promised free tuition to all students. On that basis, students went on strike in autumn '78, demanding free tuition or, at least wide reforms in the loans and bursaries system. In '79, the same pattern reappeared.

Last year's movement

September '79 brought back, in Quebec as well as at the national level (through NUS), student fights over financial matters and its cornerstone, the loans and bursaries issue. With student unemployment peaking at 60,000 during the summer, inflation reaching 9 per cent and books, cafeterias and services prices rising, ANEQ could easily justify its position.

The '78-'79 campaign was not in vain. The strike movement forced the government to concede on six issues: lowering the unemployed students' contribution from 50 to 40 per cent of the minimum revenue, indexing subsistence allowances, increasing the maximum bursary for students of one parent families, maintaining the loan bursary ratio, increasing the deductions allowed for parents and accepting that

the loan be reimbursed six months after students have found jobs rather than six months after completion of studies.

Although they amounted to \$5 million, ANEQ says the gains are far from being important ones and do not change the fundamental barriers to the loans and bursaries system: it is still based on indebtedness and restriction, therefore making education not a right but a privilege.

ANEQ is basing this year's action on "information before, strike after" theme. Stating that last year's movement suffered from spontaneity, ANEQ wants to inform students, organize debates within each general assembly and consult students at large before adopting any final demands and engaging students in a strike. ANEQ also wants to keep close links with unions as well as the population. These are lessons that last year's "semi-defeat" taught the association.

'79 demands

ANEQ's general attack is concentrated on access to the whole system. In '78-'79, more than 79,000 of the province's 250,000 post-secondary students (31.9 per cent) made applications for loans and bursaries. ANEQ says that of the remaining 68.1 per cent, many students did not even ask for loans, because of the system's restrictions.

Out of the 31.9 per cent who made demands for loans, 15 per cent were refused. Only 25.6 per cent of students

had access to loans while only 17.3 per cent will get bursaries. The average yearly loan and bursary are respectively \$674 and \$1,107. ANEQ considers those amounts far from acceptable for a whole academic year.

Among the 12 demands ANEQ is making this year, the fundamental one is abolition of the minimal contribution of students who were unemployed and that that contribution be calculated from a percentage of students' real revenue. As it stands now, the loans and bursaries system provides a theoretical formula to compute the minimum student contribution. X being the real revenue and Y the requested minimum revenue (fixed at \$540), the formula used is $X + 40\% (Y - X)$ equals the minimum student contribution. So, if a student is unemployed all summer long (and thousands were), real revenue is \$0, but students still have to contribute \$216. The government says it is an incentive to work. However, every student earning less than \$540 has to contribute more than what he earned. ANEQ is asking for this minimal contribution to be computed as a percentage of students' real revenue.

A second basic demand is the recognition of independent status for all post-secondary students. The loans and bursaries regulations state that a student with independent status has to be either married, have been in the labor market for two years, have a university degree or have children. While the

independent status is a key to getting a substantial loan or bursary, its definition in fact prevents the majority of students from access to it.

A third basic demand calls for non-resident status for all students having left the family home. At the moment, residence status is based on a "zone" system: If you live "x" miles from your parents' home, you are recognized as a non-resident; if you live within that zone, at home or not, you are a resident, unless you fulfill conditions for independence status. This is clearly an anachronism considering the actual social situation where a lot of students choose to live alone and independent.

A fourth demand concerns the real needs of students. ANEQ says the system must take those needs into account when computing the subsistence allowances (these are theoretical computations of money needed for rent, food, etc.). It is estimated at \$74 (maximum amount of you are non-resident and independent) weekly at the CEGEP level and \$79 at the university level. However, a study by the students' association at Rimouski CEGEP estimates those basic needs to be \$103 per week. ANEQ asks also for these allowances to be fully indexed.

Apart from the demands which center on the financial conditions of students, ANEQ also has demands aimed at abolishing financial barriers to the democratic right to education.

The first one is simply abolition of all tuition, admission and differential fees and didactic material. These constitute main barriers to democratization of education, say ANEQ officials.

Abolition of loans is another aspect. At the moment, a student must have contracted the maximum loan before being eligible for any form of bursary. Abolition of loans in favor of bursaries will prevent students' indebtedness. Abolition of already contracted interest is also part of the same pattern, considering that the average debt is \$1,700, ANEQ says abolishing interest will at least allow some financial amelioration.

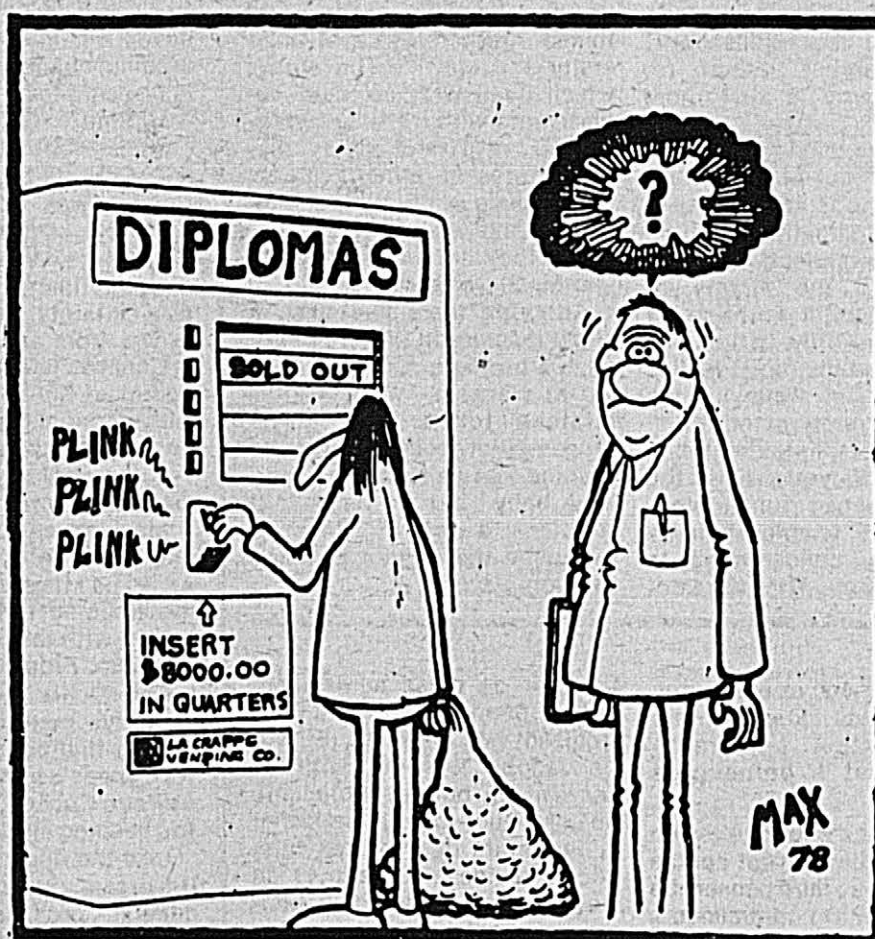
Among other demands are equality between CEGEP and university loans and bursaries (rent and food are not lower for CEGEP students), eligibility for a longer period (limited to ten years now), faster obtaining of loans and the abolition of self-financing policies in student services (the policy leads to indirect fees and services increases for students).

Conclusion

These demands all seem to be valid to the government and part of the population. But where will we find the millions of dollars needed to finance such reforms? For ANEQ, the solution to the problem is simple. The government has the money; it must

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page 3/The McGill Daily



Schools stereotype women

by Nila Mukerji

Despite the movements for equality of women in recent years, women in universities still encounter stereotyped notions, which may be either subtle or manifest depending on the situation, said Margaret Gillet, McGill professor of education.

Gillet is the former chairperson of McGill's Senate Committee on Women (SCW), a group concerned with keeping women's issues in the forefront.

Women in the teaching profession in Quebec still have not obtained parity with their male counterparts and earn between \$1,000 and \$4,000 per year less than males. The provincial salary gap is wider now than it was in the early '70s.

Approximately 18 per cent of the McGill teaching staff is female. These teachers were receiving \$1,000 less in salary than male teachers and Gillet does not believe matters have improved much since then.

One of the reasons more male teachers are hired is that

fewer women have doctorates. Gillet attributes this to a lack of confidence.

"The difficulty has been that women haven't really capitalized on their achievements. They'll go so far and then drop out. For a woman to be principal, she would have to have extraordinary drive," said Gillet.

"Women themselves are prejudiced against women" because they have been traditionally taught to believe that men have the important ideas and that women are intellectually inferior. Another reason for salary disparity is that more women work part-time.

Gillet feels that women have been written out of history for too long. She is attempting to rectify this situation through her newest project, a book dealing with the history of women at McGill entitled *We Walked Very Warily*. In the book she examines the facts, issues and people involved in the making of history at McGill.

Women were first admitted in 1884, over 50 years after the university began functioning. At that time, female students were mainly concentrated in the Arts streams. They were not

allowed to attend the same classes as males and had separate library facilities.

Today, there is still a tendency for female students to be distributed unevenly across faculties, with a noticeable lack of women in fields such as medicine, math and engineering. This also holds true for McGill teachers.

A 1978 study conducted by the Fédération des Associations de Professeurs des Universités du Québec (FAPUQ) compared salaries of male and female teachers at Laval University and McGill. The study, which dealt with selected departments within the universities, found greater salary discrepancies at McGill. Laval teachers are in a better position to demand equal wages because they are unionized, unlike McGill professors.

Although there has been a slight increase in the number of female teachers since the '60s, Gillet warned, "We mustn't mistake token jobs for a fundamental social change. We assume that we've come a long way, baby, but we haven't. It requires a lot of work to overcome the stereotypes and the complacency."

Comment

Trudeau: end of an era

Pierre Trudeau's resignation as Liberal leader is not unlike the end of the seventies. Both events were expected, yet both seem removed from our present day reality.

In fact, one could argue that it is Trudeau's resignation that really signifies the decade's end.

In 1968, when Trudeau was elected Prime Minister, the nation was in an optimistic mood. Trudeau had promised us "a just society," and its implementation appeared imminent.

This optimism was typical of the late sixties and early seventies. In the aftermath of Woodstock and the moon landing, change really did appear to be possible.

Appearances, however, can be deceiving. In October, 1970 we found ourselves embroiled in our own Santo Domingo, complete with troops marching down St. Catherine Street.

The United States lost its innocence with Vietnam; Canada was catapulted from the cradle by the October crisis. No longer could we assume that our democracy was sacrosanct. We suddenly realized just how fragile our rights and liberties really were. The "just society," once regarded as a certainty, now appeared to be nothing more than a pipe dream from another, more innocent era.

Canada left its childhood under Trudeau's rule. His continual flip-flops, his arrogance, and his inability to deal with economic problems were the cause of many of the growing pains the nation encountered during the seventies. Yet these problems were only the symptoms of a deep malaise affecting the nation.

Many have accused Trudeau of failing in his duties, as if one individual could be responsible for a nation's problems. As Prime Minister, it was his duty to lead the nation through the troubled times that prevailed. It was his duty to be honest with the Canadian people, and to follow the promises he made. From this standpoint he was far from successful.

For all his shortcomings though, Trudeau managed to make his mark on history. He did initiate the widespread feeling that constitutional change is a necessary requisite for Canada's survival. His tenure also witnessed the creation of Petro Canada, the body that will probably be responsible for keeping us warm in the gloomy months ahead.

Like the decade he ruled through, Trudeau is an enigma. His dream, our dream of a just society was never fulfilled; the decade's promise and optimism lie shattered in the squalor of the October crisis.

For most of the world, the decade's end is a month away. For Canada, an era is over.

Harold Koblin

Letters

No laughing matter
To the Daily:

Pourquoi ne pas protester à plusieurs contre une annonce "humoristique" de LOTO-QUEBEC à la TV anglophone, abondamment diffusée ces jours-ci? Lisez bien. Des policiers font s'aligner 5 hommes contre un mur. Une femme agitée identifie l'un des suspects. De quoi est-il accusé, se demande-t-on? Viol? Coups et blessures? Harcèlement? Pathétique, le gars s'explique en répétant un boniment sur la SUPER-LOTO PROVINCIALE. Il n'avait fait que lui dire ça, le pauvre. La femme enlève ses lunettes, embellit (jeu d'éclair-

age et de caméra) et murmure: "I'm beginning to like this man..." Textuel. La version française est à peine plus subtile.

Concluez. La publicité est un viol? Oui, mais ce n'est pas ça qu'on veut vous faire penser. Le vrai message? On commence à le reconnaître. "Au fond, la femme aime bien être agressée... Les violeurs sont souvent accusés en vain... Il ne faut pas avoir peur d'être exploitée... La soumission embellit sa femme... La sécurité financière, ça se paie."

Merci, cher gouvernement, de dépenser notre argent pour renforcer de tels préjugés, pour

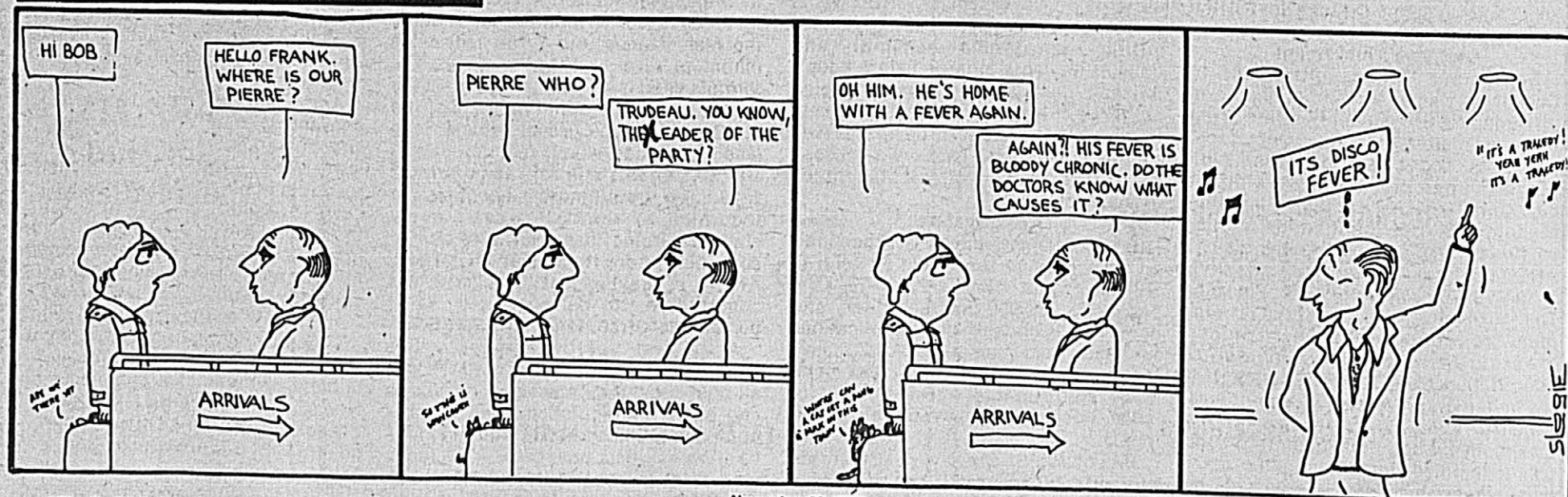
financer de telles agressions. "Et les panneaux-réclame Contredisent nos alarmes" (Suzanne Jacob). Il aurait suffi du centième du budget publicitaire de Loto-Québec pour empêcher la fermeture des centres québécois d'aide aux victimes de viol. Votes, loteries: les femmes ne sont pour vous qu'un "public-cible" à con vaincre. C'est nous qu'on viole et c'est à nous qu'on vend 2 sur 3 des billets de loterie.

Des responsables? En voici. L'agence pub.: Jean Lévillée et Associés. Le "concepteur": Roger Tremblay (merci Roger). Et celles qui ont approuvé ce scénario: Nicole Ius à Loto-Québec, Jacqueline Sach-

telle-Bruneau à Radio-Canada. Sans oublier, en haut de l'échelle, Lise et René, nos vedettes, nos élus, en fin de compte responsables de la diffusion de cette fable "humoristique". Mais qui rit?

Louise Gravel
Mireille Despard
Hélène Cabana
Carole Henry
Martin Dufresne

The Insiders



S. Africa Committee demands disinvestment

by Rick Goldman

The McGill Committee on South Africa arrived at its official recommendations on McGill University's investment policy in South Africa Tuesday night.

After extensive discussion by committee members, it was resolved to recommend that McGill divest itself of all holdings in corporations with operations in South Africa and withdraw its accounts from banks extending loans to the apartheid regime.

According to chairman Rick Boudreau, the recommendations follow logically from the principle that an academic institution such as McGill has no place lending support of any size or nature to a repressive, racist regime.

"The amount of the investment is secondary," said Boudreau.

"If McGill University does not take a stand on an issue of such moral importance, what can we expect from the multinational corporations out to maximize profits?"

The progress of the committee in accumulating documentation and informing students was revealed in the reports of the Information and External Affairs subcommittees.

The information group has met with favorable student response to its weekly literature tables in the Student Union Building. They plan another for next Tuesday at noon and a film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza," next Wednesday.

The External Affairs subcommittee is compiling information from anti-apartheid groups and establishing contacts with other Canadian universities.

"While divestment movements have appeared at several Canadian universities, such as Guelph and Ryerson, it is really the American campuses that have taken the lead in this area. Unfortunately we don't have the benefit of the American Freedom of Information Act here in Canada," said Sheila Flynn,

external affairs committee coordinator. The Information Act obliges companies and institutions to disclose investment portfolios if petitioned to do so.

One area in which the McGill Committee on South Africa has been bogged down is in its attempts to obtain updated figures on McGill's holdings. Although 1978 figures placed the values of shares in companies dealing with South Africa at more than \$4 million, the present value of shares and

bank accounts have yet to be made available by the administration.

The Committee is to present its official report on the situation in South Africa along with its recommendations for future policy at the Students' Council meeting next Wednesday.



Student Services unresponsive

by Anna Sonser

McGill Student Services could be doing more for students, says Debbi Schapiro, Students' Society vp internal. She feels that most students do not know how to effectively use the services offered on campus.

"I'd like to see a greater push towards the advertisement and explanation of the way in which everything works. Student Services are not as responsive to students as they could be," she said.

The Committee to Coordinate Student Services, staffed by an equal number of students and administrators, is the body which makes decision about the organization of the Health, Manpower and Athletic services offered on campus. Schapiro wants to see more

input from students on the decision making processes of the committee through the creation of smaller, more flexible sub-committees.

"It might be helpful to set up a contact or liaison between Student Services and the Students' Society. At this point the committee does attempt to be fair, but it is still difficult to effect any kind of change," said Schapiro.

Ideally, Schapiro would like to see an eventual merger of the Students' Society and Student Services, although she admits this might take time.

"The possible merger would take a few years of good planning and committed people. However, it's not impossible," she said.

Dean of Student Services

Mike Herschorn is opposed to a union of the two separate bodies.

"I say a clear no to any possibility of a merger. Student Services and Students' Society are quite distinct with regards to the duties and responsibilities," he said.

Herschorn is, however, looking for creative input from all areas to improve the operation of the services.

"There's always room for creative thinking and suggestions. We need active participation from all sides," he added.

Herschorn emphasized the need for more advertisement of services on campus and suggested the Daily as just such a forum.

"We've a definite willingness to communicate with the students. After all we're here to serve them," he said.

Second session

GRADUATE INFORMATION WORKSHOP

A follow-up session for those people who are in the process of applying to graduate school.

Time: 12:00 - 1:30

Date: Wednesday, November 28

Place: McGill Counselling Service
3637 Peel St., Room 301

information

GENIE NUCLEAIRE

MERCREDI 28 NOVEMBRE

EXPOSITION: Dans le hall d'entrée

SÉANCE D'INFORMATION: sur le génie nucléaire
SALLE B-415 12 HEURES 30

R. ALAMI,

Équipement thermique et nucléaire, HYDRO-QUÉBEC
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PROFESSEURS de l'Institut de génie nucléaire

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VISITE DES LABORATOIRES:

14 heures au B-277

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The McGill Arts and Science
Undergraduate Society
presents

Bernard Landry,

Minister of Economic Development

and **David Levine,**

P.Q. Candidate for D'Arcy McGee
on

**The White Paper on Sovereignty-
Association**

and Its Economic Consequences

12 noon Friday, November 23,
1979

Frank Dawson Auditorium

DON'T MISS YEARBOOK INFO

In this issue

The McGill Literary Journal

Call for Papers

The McGill Literary Journal is looking for contributions for its forthcoming issue. Anyone wishing to submit critical essays or book reviews may do so. Submissions should be left at the Porter's Office in the Arts Building.

YOGA

Daily Classes

Sivananda Yoga Camp, Val Morin

Weekends at Sivananda Yoga Camp

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL — Dec. 22 — Jan. 2

Sivananda Yoga Vedanta Centre

279-3545

In this issue:
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HOW TO
EXPOSE
YOURSELF**

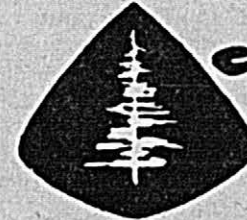
In the yearbook

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lady friends of the Phi Deltas.

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Nov. 30th

Friday...

McGill Film Society Presents

Friday, November 23

THE SEVENTH SEAL

Saturday, November 24

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All films at 7 & 9:30 in Leacock 132
\$1.25 (except Wednesday films \$1.00)



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- Liberal MNA for Outremont
- former president of the
Economic Council of Canada

will speak on

**The Economics of
the White Paper**

and

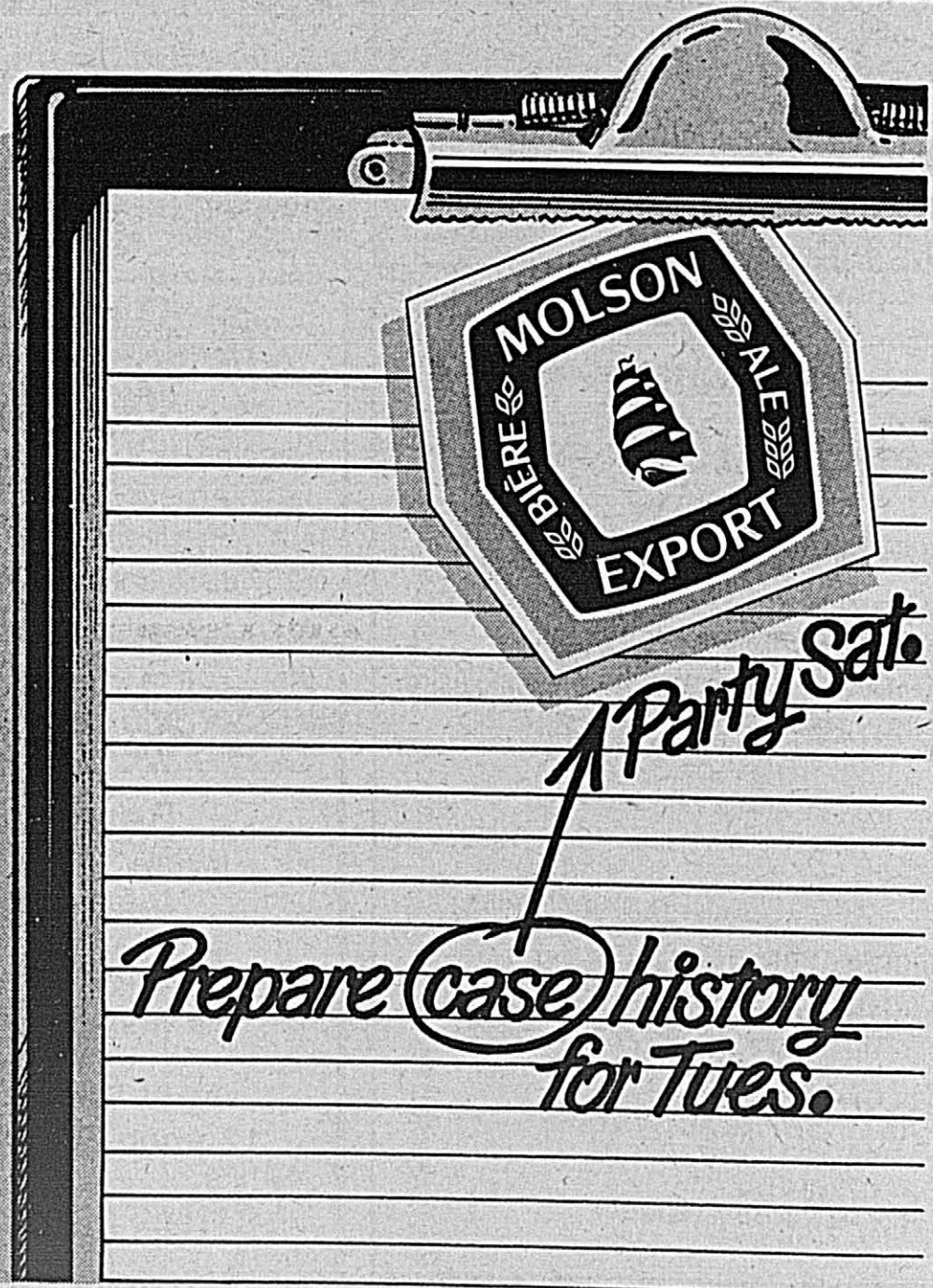
**The Future of
Quebec's Economy
in Canada**

November 26

3:00 p.m.

Leacock 219

Sponsored by
The Economics Students'
Association



Harvard prof urges hard line on Soviets

by Michel Sheppard

If the US doesn't radically alter its assessment of Soviet strategy in the next few years its ability to react will be seriously undermined, said Richard Pipes, of Harvard University Tuesday.

Pipes spoke at McGill on Soviet-American relations to an overflow crowd in the Leacock building.

Pipes became involved in policy formulation during the initial stages of Détente. He said he "was appalled by the absence of historical input. The framework of we had to function with assumed the Soviet Union was a tabula rasa on which the United States could write what it wanted. We thought that by being nice, by treating them like children, by cuddling them and assuaging their fears, we could pull them into the community of nations."

In 1976 Pipes participated in the Team B review of National Intelligence estimates of the Central Intelligence Agency on the military threat confronting the US and especially on the strength of the Soviet strategic arsenal.

He said the establishment

had tended to perceive Soviet military procurements as stemming from "the inherited mentality of a people who have suffered immensely, an intellectual insecurity verging on paranoia." Soft-line theorists, or doves as they are commonly called, explained away the extraordinary proportion of the national wealth of the USSR devoted to arms expenditures by stressing the history of invasion and attack that the Soviet Union has known.

Pipes disagreed. "You don't become the largest state in the world by being constantly invaded."

Tsarist expansionism was caused by poor soil conditions and its demographic consequences. Military strength had to be developed to conquer territory with much needed resources and to protect the process of colonization of contiguous countries by Russia's overflow population.

Pipes does not think the mindset or economic situation of the new Soviet regime has changed. He sees a historical continuity leading from tsarist strategy to the behaviour of the current leadership. Today, however, the "dovish" viewpoint of the American government, which wants to alleviate Soviet fears by establishing trade and cultural relations and by granting credit and technology transfers, permits the USSR to make the highly profitable military investments it requires for political initiatives.

Pipes feels that the American position on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) is

based on completely erroneous premises. America saw atomic weapons as suicidal and hence devoid of real utility.

"War was for winning not for self-destruction. We were quite unmindful of the fact the the Soviet Union believed our assumption to be incorrect. They believed that if you developed a sufficient amount of atomic weapons and a comprehensive civil defense plan, you could preempt the other side an dwin the war, even if at a heavy price."

The Americans, said Pipes, felt assured of the indestructible retaliatory capacity of their submarine launched warheads.

"We thought that no matter what they did we would be able to strike back and inflict unacceptable damage. If they were rational they'd never go to war."

At the beginning of the '70s, with the growth of the USSR defense system, people started to question these premises.

"SALT negotiations got under way before we could answer these questions adequately," said Pipes.

He said the Soviets believe in the feasibility of fighting a winning a nuclear war and feel that "he who strikes preemptively will have the advantage." Striking first pays off because a small amount of weaponry can wipe out a large number of American land-based missiles in their silos.

When asked whether the Americans would retaliate against a Soviet attack directed against US missile sites, Pipes replied: "They would still have the bulk of their forces left after an anti-missile attack. If we retaliated by attacking their



Harold Koblin

Beware of doves, says Richard Pipes

cities we might kill 12 per cent of their civilian population because of their defense program. But then they would strike again and wipe out 70 or 80 per cent of the US. I don't think the USSR would be deterred by the prospect of the destruction of its civilian population."

Pipes backs the government in its decision to develop the MX and the Trident-II counter-

force systems. With such a potential the US could then "blast the Soviet ICBM's (intercontinental ballistic missiles) out of their silos."

When a member of the audience asked whether a hard stance on the part of the Americans might not start some sort of escalatory process Pipes responded: "When you stand up to the Russians they pull back. It doesn't propel them to aggression."

Finally someone from the crowd had him state his proposals for a solution to the SALT crisis in the US.

"Send back the treaty with amendments for renegotiation," was his reply.

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INFO
in this issue**

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SYMPOSIUM: "A Search for a New Way?"

MONDAY NOVEMBER 26

8:00 pm - 10:00 pm

FRANK DAWSON ADAMS AUDITORIUM
MCGILL CAMPUS

Speaker:

Dr. John G. Clark,
Harvard psychiatrist
discussing "What is a cult"

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28

12:00 NOON

NEWMAN CENTER, 3438 PEEL

Speaker: **Josh Freed**

Journalist for the Montreal Star
will give general seminar on
subject of cults.

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CARE



with all your heart...

Inhaber report comes under fire

by Michel Sheppard

Comparing the risks of nuclear technology and non-conventional means of energy production has always been a controversial subject and Tuesday night's conference "Nuclear or Solar?" was no exception.

Dr. Herbert Inhaber of the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB), spoke on the results of AECB report 1119 "The risks of energy production" which he wrote. Using a comprehensive methodology he computed the threat to occupational and public health and safety of various forms of energy technology.

His conclusions: non-conventional sources of energy (wind, solar, wood methanol and oceanic thermoelectric) were more dangerous in terms of overall deaths, accidents and disease than natural gas or nuclear. Oil and coal were also found to be dangerous mainly because of the emission of pollutants during combustion.

Many people contested Inhaber's findings on nuclear power when the question period began. Gordon Edwards, national chairperson of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, quoted a letter by AECB president Jon Jennekins: "With regard to the relative rankings of energy sources as they appear in AECB-1119, I would caution anyone attempting to use them as a primary determinant in any decision-making process."

After reading from the letter Edwards said: "And yet it has been used extensively as evidence before the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning and the Select Committee hearings of the Ontario Legislature into Ontario Hydro affairs."

A former energy consultant in the audience expressed the same thought: "Your document has assumed a partisan character even though I take it for granted that was never your intention. But it is striking that the AECB should publish what you yourself call a purely academic exercise with no political motive. It is being used by people who are actively promoting nuclear energy."

An engineer in alternate technologies from the Brice Research Institute in Ste Anne-de-Bellevue said the methodology was faulty because Inhaber "was comparing different modes of energy production with different orders of magnitude. To arrive at the same unit of energy output for the purposes of comparison you must multiply the figure for decentralized solar for example by a factor of a few hundred and divide that for conventional big technology by a few hundred," he said. "Also we have

only started to look at renewable energy very recently."

Finally Edwards cited a 232-page critique of the Inhaber report published by John Holdren of Berkeley whom Inhaber had quoted 30 times. Edwards read: "I am sorry to tell you that AECB-1119 is so shockingly incompetent as to be a serious embarrassment to

the AECB. In every section I have examined in detail I have found not only misreadings and misrepresentations of the literature cited (*including my own work*), but also double-counting, arbitrary upward correction factors and glaring calculational errors of the most elementary sort."

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speaking on

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Monday - Nov. 26 - 4 p.m.

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The McGill Daily

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed on these pages are those of the Daily staff and are not the official opinions of the Students' Society. Typeset by SST Typesetting, 3480 McTavish, printed at Imprimerie Trans-Continentale, 433 Lebeau, Ville St. Laurent. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and la Presse Etudiant du Québec (PEQ).

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Weekly editor
Business manager
Advertising Director
Contributor

Today

McGill Outing Club:

Please pick up your newsletter today.

McGill Ski Team:

Meeting for members only at 8:30 p.m. at 3485 Stanley.

Islamic Society:

Salat-ul-Jumah (Friday Prayer)

In Union room 302 at 1:15 p.m.

Philosophy presentation:

Prof. John Burbidge on "God, Death and Man—Hegel's Phenomenology." In Bronfman 501 at 2 p.m. All welcome, refreshments will be served.

Bernard Landry:

Minister of Economic Development and David Levine, P.Q. candidate in D'Arcy McGee will speak on the White Paper on Sovereignty-Association and its Economic Consequences in the Frank Dawson Auditorium at noon.

Course Evaluations:

Mandatory meeting concerning procedures for evaluation distribution at 3:00 in the Union. Check the A.S.U.S. office B-22 for the room.

Hillel:

Today at 3460 Stanley the Jewish Awareness Committee presents the film "The Holocaust" at 11:15, 12:15, and 1:15 p.m. Everyone welcome.

McGill Film Society:

Ingmar Bergman's classic film *The Seventh Seal* will be screened at 7:00 & 9:30 in Leacock 132. Admission: \$1.25.

B.C. Farmworkers Benefit:

The Chessplayers, an award winning film by Satyajit Ray, starring Richard Attenborough, Sanjiv Kumar and Shabana Azmi, today at 6:00 & 8:30 p.m. in F.D.A. Auditorium. Hindi with English subtitles.

Hellenic Association:

Presents A. Athanasiou who will speak on the life and work of the Greek poet *Odysseas Elytis* (Nobel prize '79) at 8:00 p.m. in Leacock 219.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts in the Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke, at 8:30 p.m. The McGill Baroque Chamber Orchestra and Early Music Ensembles under the direction of Mary Cyr with soloists Timothy Hutchins, baroque flute; Mauricio Fuks,

violin, and John Grew, harpsichord. First modern premiere of *Cantate pour la Fete de St. Louis de Rameau* and other works.

In Recital Room C-209 at 7:30 p.m. hear Allen Felder, clarinet, assisted by Peter Jancewicz, piano, playing works by Punt, Polatschek, Hindemith, Rabaud.

Contemporary Dance Workshop:

Workshops this weekend from 1:00 to 3:00 Saturday and Sunday in the Dance Studio.

McGill Curling Club:

Meeting today at 8:00 p.m. as the ice at RMCC is unavailable next Saturday.

SATURDAY

McGill Film Society:

Our last film of the semester, *Casablanca*, will be screened at 7:00 & 9:30 in Leacock 132. Admission is \$1.25.

SUNDAY

Hillel:

At 3460 Stanley at 11:00 a.m. Sunday Brunch sponsored by Hillel and Israel Action. Professor M. Tamarkin will speak on "Arabs in Israel." Cost: \$1.50. Everyone welcome.

MONDAY

Hillel:

At 8:00 p.m. in FDA Auditorium:

Cult Symposium "Search for a New Way." Dr. John G. Clark, Harvard psychiatrist, will speak on "What is a Cult?"

White Paper:

André Raynauld, Liberal MNA and former head of the Economic Council of Canada will speak on "The economics of the White Paper and the Future of Quebec's Economy in Canada." Leacock 219 at 3:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Economics Students Association.

TUESDAY

New Democratic Party of McGill:

General meeting today on the third floor of the Union. Topics to be discussed include South Africa, the White Paper and a report on the National Convention.

Sometimes 7 Comedy Troupe:

Here's your chance to catch up on some of the comedy presented by the Sometimes 7 Comedy Troupe. In addition, stay tuned for information on the exciting McGill Zlob 79-80 contest. That's today, at 3:30 p.m. on CFRM Radio McGill.

Debating Union:

Tonight's meeting will feature, in addition to our usual weekly debate and organizational meeting, a photographer from *Old McGill* who will take our group photo. Please try to attend.

La Sociedad Latinoamericana:

Te invita a su reunion el martes 27 de Noviembre a las 5:00 p.m., Union room 107-108. Asunto: Planear actividades para 1980. No Faltes. Colabora con la sociedad.

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Dr. R. Greiche O.D. Dr. N. Scaff O.D.

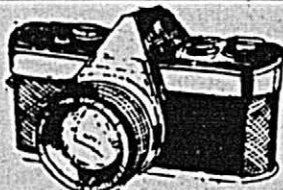
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Date: Friday, November 23, 1979

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Free education ...

continued from page 3

find a way to allocate it. Instead of financing social affairs and education services, it gives millions in subsidies to companies like Asbestos, ITT, Noranda Mines and Abitibi Paper and helps them increase their profits. ANEQ says the government could help the student population by taking that money away from capitalist companies and putting it in education budgets.

ANEQ denounces the loans and bursaries system for its inadequacies and its inaccuracies.

At the moment, access to CEGEP education is still restricted to 26 per cent of Quebec's population and at the university level, to 6 per cent. To ask for free education or reforms of the loans and bursaries system as a means of

democratization is legitimate; firstly, on the very concrete ground that it was part of the PQ's electoral platform in 1976, and secondly, because it is a way to affirm the right to education, and thirdly, that it protects the financial conditions of students (which ANEQ has to do as a students' union).

Free education is also a viable demand. State and corporate subsidies already account for 95 per cent of the cost of education; to raise government funding to cover the total cost would not be a prohibitive expense.

Some say the reforms will only allow the rich to get richer: that they are bandaid solutions. This is the fault of the educational system in our society

however. Denying the need for loans and bursaries reforms on such grounds is to forget that it will profit a lot of needy students.

Free education will not eliminate the fundamental inequalities in the education system and much less the inequalities of the society itself. Children of the propertied classes will still be able to give their children a better preparation to assimilate the information and culture transmitted in the classroom.

But free education will at least do away with the economic discrimination which keeps an overwhelming proportion of the youth of Quebec's working population out of colleges and universities.

Weekly



The Most Important Weekly Meeting of the Decade will be held Monday at 5:00 pm in the Weekly office. All staffers must be there.

**IMPORTANT
YEARBOOK
INFO
in this issue**

McGill boy makes good at PEQ

by Denis Gascon

Former McGill Daily French edition editor and McGill law student Henri-Paul Normandin was elected secretary-general of the Presse Etudiante du Québec (PEQ), Québec's student news agency last Sunday.

Former secretary-general Dominique Jean resigned for personal reasons. She will continue to work on PEQ's Central Council, however.

"PEQ policies won't change. We will continue to professionalize student journalism techniques,

organization and structure and provide information for student newspapers," said Normandin.

PEQ, which counts 24 student papers among its members and has contacts with many more, provides information on education. This year, however, it has covered labour relations, police repression and other issues.

Normandin said PEQ will pursue its goal of becoming "an agent for social change."

"Student journalism is mainly a tool for community work in the student milieu. However, it has to extend beyond the student framework and talk of wider social problems, mostly those of

oppressed groups."

Among PEQ's planned activities for the coming year, the most important is next term's national tour. Normandin said PEQ will then try to reach papers from outlying regions of Quebec.

PEQ will also organize newspapers' meetings on advertising and research. Finally, it wants to sponsor a symposium on "the national question and student and alternative press."

"We want to invite left-wing groups and party politicians to discuss Quebec's national question as well as study the diffusion of information on the subject through community press," said Normandin.

Debate

M. Gérald Godin,
MNA Parti Québécois

and

Professor Storrs McCall

will debate the resolution:

"...the whole meaning of our history and the continuity of our evolution leads us to it (Sovereignty-Association)."

**Thursday, Nov. 29
Room 226, Leacock Bldg.
4:00 p.m.**

McGill Referendum Committee
McGill Debating Union

**Easy drinking
O'Keefe.**



Engineers displace gravity

by Rosemary Oliver

Three McGill engineering students have come up with a newly designed crutch they hope will eliminate the unnecessary hazards of crutch use.

The students, John Burke, Ibrahim Galadimawa and Jean-Claude Larose, designed the crutches as part of a course project.

The new design is based on the principle of displacing the center of gravity of the crutch while it is in motion. The new model crutch features an arc base rather than the standard stick end.

The displacement of the center of gravity resulting from the movement of the arc ideally gives the user more momentum and control over his motion.

The angle of the arc is adjustable, depending on the height of the user, and the arc can be reversed for going down stairs or a ramp.

"For a sprained ankle, the other crutch is adequate," said Burke. "But in a more serious case, where paralysis or perm-

anent weakness is involved, some people would prefer to use this to a wheelchair."

The design looks good from a technical point of view, but there are still a couple of hazards.

A curious onlooker tried the crutches and found the arcs tend to curve inwards toward each other, thereby throwing

the user off balance. The design team was forced to admit the crutches had not been tested by anyone who would actually need them.

Nevertheless, the students have applied for a patent and say they hope production of their crutch will begin in the near future.



Veteran Dally proofreader Ron Fleischman tests new crutches. "After 24 years at the Dally I really need them," he said.

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"I used to think banks were filled with women who followed orders—and men who gave them"



Lotta Harasym, B. Comm.
Queen's University, 1974

"I used to think banks were huge and impersonal. Add to that my notion they weren't fussy about women in management, and you can see I had a grim view of the banking business.

"Boy, was I wrong.

"Before graduating from Queen's, I talked with one of Toronto Dominion's campus recruiters. He explained about the dozens of management opportunities available at Toronto Dominion—everything from market research to international banking. He talked about TD as a young, progressive company—one that wasn't going to pay lip service to my thoughts and ideas. And one that wasn't going to hold me back because of my sex.

"I was impressed with the recruiter. And so I decided to give TD a chance.

"They put me through their Banklab Training Course and it gave me some important insights into management. Then I became an Administration Officer at two different branches, and now I'm into Commercial Credit—my real area of interest.

"Right now the future looks bright and prosperous. My goal is to be the best at what I do.

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